

Household Budget Surveys in Europe: First steps towards a new GESIS-service

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Household Budget Surveys in Europe

First steps towards a new GESIS-service

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GESIS-Technical Reports

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1 Introduction¹

Household budget surveys are a key component of national statistics in Europe. All national statistical offices in the European Union carry out household budget surveys on a regular basis (see Eurostat 2003). These survey programs cover all kind and amount of income and expenditures (for goods and services) of private households in great level of detail by means of household books (diaries). In addition, other features applicable to various areas of life are covered like household composition, participation in labor force, housing conditions, mobility, equipment with durable goods etc. as well as information on socio-economic status and demography. That is, household budget surveys offer a unique potential to investigate socio-economic inequality, especially in a comparative European perspective. Though the chances to realize the full potentials are dependent on the accessibility of household budget micro-data from the several European countries. Eurostat currently tries to coordinate the national household budget surveys of the EU member-countries (Eurostat 1993, 1997, 2003). But to get access household budget survey data one has to contact the respective national statistical offices. With currently 27 EU member countries this implies a prohibitively high input for the single researcher only to get the necessary access information and meta-data.

That is why GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, a service facility for the social sciences, has begun to set up a user support service starting with the collection of relevant meta-data and contact information. This report describes the service concept and presents first results to facilitate research using European household budget surveys (HBS).

2 Goals of the service

One step towards the reduction of access restrictions to European-HBS is to minimize preliminary investigation efforts with regard to the meta-data documentation and survey data. By collecting and reappraising all relevant meta-data information the service aims to support intercultural comparison of household budget data of different EU member countries. For this purpose it is beneficial to have a table which encompasses the respective modalities of data-access, contact information and websites.

A first step toward an encompassing service infrastructure for the scientific community is to investigate and assemble direct access to the websites of the national statistical offices.

¹ This report was originally published in German, see: Oeftering, T., Fleck, M., Papastefanou, G. (2011): Haushaltsbudget-Erhebungen in Europa. Erste Schritte zu einem neuen GESIS-Service. GESIS-Technical Reports 2011/09. Mannheim: GESIS.

Further meta-data are usually necessary in the research process: sampling procedure, sample size, survey period (period of fieldwork), methods of data collection and classification-schemes used (for example COICOP-HBS²).

In the initial stage of building up an information service for the scientific community the main focus is on well-established EU-member countries. Afterwards the members which have lately joined the EU as well as the candidate countries will be added to the meta-data collection. Finally it is planned to additionally provide meta-data on household budget surveys in OECD countries. Having centralized access to this information facilitates comparative analyses beyond Europe using HBS data.

3 Results

Currently there is no centralized basis available which provides free access to meta-data on European household budget surveys. Hence it was necessary to launch a detailed search process on the websites of the respective national statistical offices in order to collect relevant data about access modalities, ways of getting into contact, and further information with regard to content of the respective household budget survey.

Usually the general websites of the statistical offices and the EU are easy to find. But retrieving the special subcategory on household budget surveys sometimes was a little complicated because of varying classification of HBS-programs into the pattern of indexing of the respective statistical office. This difficulty was sometimes exacerbated by the fact that in several cases web content on HBS was only available in foreign language, i.e. there were no web pages in English available. HBS-data are often attached to different subcategories, like social affairs, labor market, population, income statistics or statistics of living conditions. Besides HBS-programs do not have a common denotation, which makes searches on the respective websites difficult.

Additional obstacles were placed by missing English versions of the websites. In the case of the Danish statistical office we could only manage to find the subcategory HBS by entering the original Danish denomination ('Forbrugsundersøgelsen').

Another strategy was to have a look on the so called sitemaps, which graphically show the structure of the website. With the help of this graphical feature it was possible to understand the logical design of the website.

Another minor difficulty for the search query was given by the fact that basic information on the dataset and the HBS-data themselves were sometimes located in different categories. Basic meta-data

² Classification of Individual Consumption by Purpose (COICOP) adapted to the needs of Household Budget Surveys (COICOP-HBS).

like survey year and tables showing results from HBS most of the time were separated from information on data access. Partly the various information necessary for a comprehensive meta-data service was offered by different agencies (e.g. the statistical bureaus of France and Great Britain). Which inevitably lead to an additional search query on the website of these organizations.

Against this background the major goal was to bring together all the relevant information and present them in a simple portrayal allowing quick access to the desired information. Therefore the results are presented in four tables. The first two contain the modalities of access and contact information for 17 European countries (see Tables A.1 and A.2 in Appendix). The third one gives basic information on the household budget surveys of these countries (see Table A.3 in Appendix). The fourth table contains this information for countries that have joined the EU only recently or are candidate countries currently (see Table A.4 in Appendix).

4 Prospects

For the further development of the service it is necessary to collect and offer in detail all the questionnaires and diaries used for the respective survey as well as the codebooks connected to every single micro-data file.

While access to questionnaires is comparatively uncomplicated diaries usually are not amenable online. The same applies for variable lists or registers of the categories used in the survey, usually they are not open to the public. Hence it is necessary to get into contact with the national statistical bureaus in order to find a feasible solution to provide this information for the scientific community.

Literature

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Eurostat (2004): Household Budget Survey in the Candidate Countries. Methodological Analysis 2003. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities, available at <http://www.eds-destatis.de/downloads/publ/KS-BF-04-002-EN-N.pdf>; retrieved 10 June 2013.

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Appendix

Table A.1: Access modalities

Countries	Datasets		Access modalities				Data request
	Year (most recent survey)	Variable list	Categories used	HBS website	Website data access		
Austria	2009/2010	–	http://www.statistik.at/web_de/	http://www.statistik.at/web_de/statistiken	http://www.statistik.at/web_de/services/	request for standardized data sets	Request for task specific data sets
Belgium	2006	http://www.statbel.fgov.be/downloads/hbs2006ex_ph4_fr.xls	–	http://statbel.fgov.be/fr/statistiques/collection-donnees/enquetes/budget-des-menages/index.jsp	http://www.privacycommission.be/fr/sectoral-committees/statistics-supervisory	–	–
Denmark	2005	http://www.dst.dk/upload/variabeliste_fu2005_003.xls	http://www.dst.dk/upload/coicop_hbs_2003_til_hjemmeside.doc	http://www.dst.dk/Vejviser/Portal/Forbrug.aspx	http://www.dst.dk/firms3_Enterprises	–	–
Finland	2006	–	http://www.stat.fi/tutk/index_en.html	http://www.stat.fi/tutk/index_en.html	http://www.stat.fi/tutk/esds/mikrodata_en.html	http://www.stat.fi/tutk/yht_en.html	–
France	2006	http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/detail.asp?ref_id=ir-bdf06&page=irweb/bdf06/dd/doc/listvar.htm	–	http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?ref_id=BDF06	http://www.cmh.acsdm2.ens.fr/acces.php	Request as PDF	http://www.cmh.acsdm2.ens.fr/enquetes/XML/iil-0365.xml
Germany	2008	http://www.destatis.de/jetspeed/ URL stimmt nicht mehr!	http://www.destatis.de/jetspeed/port	https://www.destatis.de/DE/ZahlenFakten/GesellschaftStaat/EinkommenKonsum-Lebensbedingungen/SUF/SUFEinfuehrung_EVS.html	http://www.destatis.de/jetspeed/portal/cms/	Request for SUF utilization	–

Table A.1 (continued): Access modalities

Countries	Datasets Year (most recent survey)	Variable list	Categories used	Access modalities		Data request
				HBS website	Website data access	
Great Britain	2007	http://www.ccsr.ac.uk/esds/variables/efs/efs6118/	http://www.esds.ac.uk/findingData/variableList	http://www.esds.ac.uk/government/efs/	http://www.data-archive.ac.uk/aandp/access/login.asp	Registration for foreigners
Greece	2004	—	http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/E	http://www.statistics.gr/portal/page/portal/	—	—
Ireland	2004/5	http://www.ucd.ie/is/sda/dataset-info/hbs04	—	http://www.cso.ie/surveysandmethodologies/surveys/	http://www.ucd.ie/is/sda/dataset-info/hbs-details.htm	http://www.ucd.ie/is/sda/documentation/
Italy	2006	—	http://www.istat.it/strumenti/definizioni/	http://www.istat.it/dati/catalogo/20080717_00/	http://www.istat.it/dati/microdati/file_microdati.html	https://contact.istat.it/registrazione.php
Netherlands	2008	—	http://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/menu/methoden/	http://www.cbs.nl/nl-nl/menu/methoden/	http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/	http://www.cbs.nl/en-GB/menu/unique/
Norway	2008	—	http://www.ssb.no/english/subjects/05/02/fbu_en/	http://www.ssb.no/forskning/en/	http://www.ssb.no/english/mikrodata_en/	http://www.ssb.no/english/mikrodata_en/

Table A.1 (continued): Access modalities

Countries	Datasets	Variable list	Categories used	Access modalities		Data request	
	Year (most recent survey)			HBS website	Website data access		
Portugal	2007	—	http://metaweb.ine.pt/sim/operacoes/pequisa.aspx	http://www.ine.pt/xportal/xmain?xpid=INE&xpgid=ine_cont_inst&ine_smenu.bOui=13918474&INST=54411	http://www.gpeari.mctes.pt/index.php?idc=183&idi=50614	http://www.gpeari.mctes.pt/index.php?idc=183&idi=50614	—
Spain	2005	—	http://www.ine.es/metodologia/t25/anexoecpf.doc	http://www.ine.es/jaxi/menu.do?L=1&tipo=pcaxis&path=%2Fst25/e437&file=inebase	http://www.ine.es/en/prodyser/microdatos/en.htm	not necessary	—
Sweden	2008	http://www.scb.se/statistik/HE/HE0201/dokument/HE0201_BS_2007_en.doc	—	http://www.scb.se/Pages/Product_22952.aspx	http://www.scb.se/Pages/List_257147.aspx	—	—
Switzerland	2008	—	http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/porta	http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/	http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/	http://www.bfs.admin.ch/bfs/portal/de/	—

Table A.2: Contact information

Countries	Contact information		further notices	
	Phone	E-mail		
Austria	0043 (1) 71128-7111	forschungundlehre@statistik.gv.at	—	0043 (1) 71128-7111
Belgium	0032 [0]22776122	E8.contract@economie.fgov.be	—	0032 [0]22776122
Denmark	0045 3917 3131	ith@dst.dk	http://www.dst.dk/HomeUK/ForSale/Research/acces.aspx	0045 3917 3131
Finland	J. Nurmela +358 9 1734 2548 M. Ylitalo +358 9 1734 3560	http://www.stat.fi/til/ktutk/yht_en.html	—	J. Nurmela +358 9 1734 2548 M. Ylitalo +358 9 1734 3560
France	—	diffusion.adisp@ens.fr	—	—
Germany	Service Phone 0049 611 75 8880 Service Fax 0049 611 75 8975 Ms B. Demant Tel. +49 (0)228 99 643 8850 Fax. +49 (0)228 99 643 8970	brigitte.demant@destatis.de private-haushalte@destatis.de	See also for comments on scientific use files	Service Phone 0049 611 75 8880 Service Fax 0049 611 75 8975 Ms B. Demant Tel. +49 (0)228 99 643 8850 Fax. +49 (0)228 99 643 8970
Great Britain	General contact for registered users is 0044 161 275 1980 help desk 0044 1206 872143	General contact for registered users is govsurveys@esds.ac.uk help desk help@esds.ac.uk	A helpful guide how to access data and information at ESDS ³	General contact for registered users is 0044 161 275 1980 help desk 0044 1206 872143

³ From 2001-2002 onwards the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) and National Food Survey (NFS) are merged into the new Expenditure and Food Survey (EFS) which is available in SPSS. The old files of FES and NFS are still available. To get access to micro data an account has to be created. Foreigners can register via the link below and members of UK - Institutions can use the login link on every page using the files with their UK Federations or Athens account. After agreeing to the end-user license you can choose your data set and download it. There may be charged some fees depending on the favored access to the data.

Table A.2: Contact information

Countries	Contact information		further notices	
	Phone	E-mail		
Greece	0030 210 4852022 0030 210 4852311	data.dissem@statistics.gr	There is temporarily no English web-site for micro-data. If you can speak and read Greek try the following www2.ekke.gr or www.statistics.gr	0030 210 4852022 0030 210 4852311
Ireland	Tel: 353-21-4535000	patrick.kelleher@csso.ie	—	Tel: 353-21-4535000
Italy	Centro diffusione dati tel. 06 4673.3102-3-5-6 fax 06 4673.3101-7	consumi@istat.it	—	Centro diffusione dati tel. 06 4673.3102-3-5-6 fax 06 4673.3101-7
Netherlands	Tel. reception desk: +31 (0)70 337 38 00 (Not for statistical information)	—	—	Tel. reception desk: +31 (0)70 337 38 00 (Not for statistical information)
Norway	(+047) 62 88 53 20	mikrodata@ssb.no	—	(+047) 62 88 53 20
Portugal	(+351) 226050748	info@ine.pt	—	(+351) 226050748
Spain	(+34) 91 583 91 00	http://www.ine.es/infoine	—	(+34) 91 583 91 00
Sweden	Åsa Fridlund Karlsson +46 19 17 68 82; Mikael Molén +46 19 17 68 92	mona@scb.se	—	Åsa Fridlund Karlsson +46 19 17 68 82; Mikael Molén +46 19 17 68 92
Switzerland	(+41) 32 713 68 11	peter.bolliger@bfs.admin.ch	—	(+41) 32 713 68 11

Table A.3: Household budget surveys in EU-member countries⁴

Countries	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
Name of the survey	Konsumerhebung	Enquête sur les Budgets des Ménages	Forbrugsundersøgelsen	Kulutustutkimus	Enquête Budgets des Familles	Einkommens- und Verbrauchsstichprobe (EVS)	Family Budget Survey	Household Budget Survey
Aim of the survey	To produce data to construct the weights in the Consumer Price Index and to get information for analyses of living standards and poverty.	To update the weighting of goods and services for the consumption price index and to provide the data to Eurostat and the Institute of National Accounts. To put the data at the disposal of universities, ministries, research institutions etc.	The results of the survey are used as one of the inputs to calculate the Consumer Price Index and to establish the national accounts. They are used for different public and private planning purposes.	The purpose of the Household Budget survey is to produce information on the household's or the individual's consumer behaviour, on how their incomes are created and distributed, on their debts plus the public goods and services which they receive in the form of welfare services and furthermore on ownership of consumer durables.	The principal uses of the survey are: for the weighting of the consumer price index; for national accounts; for socio-economic studies, for example studies on income, poverty, inequality, or studies on specific population groups and, more generally, numerous studies on consumption and standard of living.	The purpose of the income and consumption survey (EVS) is to provide data for the weighting of goods and services for the Consumer Price Index and to provide representative statistical data on the composition of private households, their socio-economic status, their income by source, and expenditure by type and purpose.	Revision of the Consumer Price Index.	The Household Budget survey aims to determine the consumption expenditure structure of households in order to update the weights included in the Consumer Price Index.
Conducted since	1954	1957/58	1955	1966	1965	1962/63	1957/58	1951/52

⁴ Table A.3 is largely based on: Eurostat (2003): Household Budget Surveys in the EU. Methodology and Recommendations for Harmonisation – 2003. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

Table A.3 (continued): Household budget surveys in EU-member countries

Countries	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
Frequency	Every 5 years	Annual as from 1995. Before 1995 the survey was carried out irregularly.	The survey has become annually starting in 1994. Formerly the survey was conducted approximately every five years.	Until 1994: approximately every five years from 1994 to 1996: the survey was conducted annually. From 1998 onwards: every three years.	Irregular: approximately every 5 years	1962/63, 1969, since 1973 every 5 years	Since 1982 the survey has been carried out in 1981/82, 1987/88, 1993/1994 and 1998/99	Irregular
Basic population	Private households and their members.	Private households residing within the national territory whatever their nationality.	All private households with residence in Denmark except Greenland and the Faroe Islands.	Private households and their members living in Finland (excluded are members living in institutions).	Private households on the national territory, over-sampling of the Overseas Departments (DOM). Overseas Territories are not included.	All private households with their residence in the national territory, with the exceptions mentioned under 'sample design'.	All private households. Excluded were the following households: institutional, with more than three lodgers, with foreign nationals serving in foreign diplomatic missions, households with members not speaking greek.	All private households on national territory.
Sampling frame	Austrian Microcensus 1994 and 1995 (new building/dwellings were added).	National population register.	Central Population register.	Central Population register.	Census updated by new constructions.	Microcensus	Census of Population.	Census of population enumeration areas.
Sample size	1999/2000: n = 7098	1994: n = 3745	1994: n = 2727	1994: n = 4360	2000/2001: n = 25000	2008: n = 55110	1994: n = 6258	1994: n = 7644

Table A.3 (continued): Household budget surveys in EU-member countries

Countries	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
Sample design	Two-staged probability sample	Two-staged drawings	One-staged probability sample	Two-staged probability sample	Two-staged probability sample	One-staged quota sample ("...the procedure used is actually a modified and improved version of the conventional quota sample.").	Two-staged probability sample	Two-staged probability sample
Sample representativity	Representative for the 9 Austrian regions.	Bruxelles is overrepresented. Reliable data on the expenditure structure of the average household at national and regional levels (Flanders, Wallonia, Brussels).	At national level. Overrepresented are Greenland and Faroe Islands.	The sample is representative of the population.	For the major and average agglomerations, results are representative at regional level.	For all private households resident in the Federal Republic of Germany.	On NUTS II Level	The sample is unbiased.
Sampling unit	Dwelling (and for some variables the individual member of the household.	Household	Survey units are the household and for some variables the individual member.	Individuals	Dwelling	Household (the 'main income earner' sometimes responds for all).	Dwelling	Household

Table A.3 (continued): Household budget surveys in EU-member countries

Countries	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
Survey methods	Consumer expenditure approach due to the Eurostat recommendations. <u>Household diary</u> : For periods of 14 days with three sections: 1. goods of own production and benefits in kind, 2. expenditures for food, beverages incl. restaurants, 3. all other expenditures e.g. clothing, transport. <u>Interviews</u> : At the beginning and the end of the 14 day period.	Consumption expenditure approach. <u>Household diary</u> : Diary for a period of a month registering all expenditures in detail as well as, at least in theory, all income and savings and debt transactions. <u>Interviews</u> : At the end of the survey-period. Individual questionnaire/ household questionnaire.	Consumption expenditure approach. The information from the Danish survey can be approached to both an expenditure approach and consumption approach. <u>Household diaries</u> : The intensive diary keeping of daily expenses and two diaries the household diary and an individual voluntary diary for personal expenses. <u>One interview</u>	Consumption expenditure approach. <u>Household diaries</u> : Open-ended, 14 days recording period, one household diary and pocket diaries for the family members. <u>Interviews</u> : One interview before the recording period.	Consumer expenditure approach due to the Eurostat recommendations. <u>Household diary</u> (Individually for every household member over 14 years) for periods of 14 days, households can choose to write down their list of purchased goods or keep the receipts. <u>Interviews</u>	Consumption expenditure approach. <u>Diaries</u> : Household diary/ detailed log book. <u>Interview</u> : One introductory interview.	Consumption expenditure approach. <u>Household diary</u> : In two basic forms: Family Expenditure Form (HBS 1) and the daily personal expenditure and income of members of household older than 14 years (HBS 2). A third diary was given to an enumerated household member to record personal expenditures regardless for whose needs it was during the 14 days period (HBS 3). <u>Interviews</u> : Three interviews were conducted.	Consumption expenditure approach. <u>Household diary</u> : Open-ended, 14 day recording period, one for the household and one for each adult household member. <u>Interviews</u> : one interview and two questionnaires (one for the household and one for each adult household member).
Survey conduction	Survey conducted during 12 months spread over 2 calendar years.	Survey conducted during 12 months spread over 2 calendar years.	Survey conducted during the calendar year.	Survey conducted during the calendar year.	Survey conducted during 12 months spread over 2 calendar years.	Survey conducted during the calendar year.	Survey conducted during the calendar year.	Survey conducted during 12 months spread over 2 calendar years

Table A.3 (continued): Household budget surveys in EU-member countries

Countries	Austria	Belgium	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Greece	Ireland
Reference year	Nov 1999 - October 2000	Used in Eurostat tabulations 1999	A retrospective reference period of twelve months is used starting from the day of the first interview.	1998	May 2000 - April 2001	1998	November 1998-October 1999	June 1999 - July 2000
Forms of dissemination	The main results are published in the 'Statistische Nachrichten' - the monthly newsletter of Statistics Austria - in the statistical yearbook and on the internet.	Paper and electronic publications.	Detailed results are published in 'Statistiske Efterretninger' (Statistical Information). Selected data are transferred to the database, www.statistikbanken.dk , of Statistics Denmark. Detailed individual computations are made for fixed prices. Statistics Denmark does not allow any dissemination of micro-data.	Publications, internet, CDs, archive and tailor-made tables. Micro-level data are provided for scientific purposes only.	Unknown	The Federal Statistical Office publishes the data in a number of statistical volumes. On request, statistical results are also prepared as individual tables and data in paper or electronic form. Scientific users are provided with micro-datafiles on demand.	The NSSG publishes data in the volume "Household Expenditure Survey 1998/99" tables and source materials in electronic form.	The results are published in two volumes: Vol. 1: Household Budget Survey, Preliminary Results; Vol. 2: Household Budget Survey, Final Results.

Table A.3 (continued): Household budget surveys in EU-member countries

Countries	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom
Name of the survey	Rilevazione sui consumi delle famiglie italiane	Enquête Budgets Familiaux	Budgetonderzoek	Inquérito aos orçamentos familiares	Encuesta Continua de Presupuestos Familiares	Hushållens utgifter	Family Expenditure Survey
Aim of the survey	To measure private consumption, defined as all goods and services bought, or consumed from own production, by private households in order to satisfy their needs.	To obtain a weighting system for the consumer price index and to make studies on the standard of living and consumer habits of households.	To obtain statistical information on the expenditure of different types of household in the relation to the characteristics of the household (e.g. size, composition, income), its accommodation and income statistics.	To update the weights used for the Consumer Price Index, to estimate the consumption expenditure of private individuals, to analyse the consumption behaviour and living conditions of households, to construct a system of poverty indicators.	To estimate: - the quarterly consumption expenditure - the change of consumption expenditure with regard to the same quarter of the previous year - the annual consumption expenditure and to estimate quarterly and annual consumption of food and beverages measured in physical quantities.	To give information about level and distribution of different expenditure items for different types of households.	The main aim is to supply the weights for the Retail Price Index (the UK consumer price index). Data from the survey also contribute to the estimates of households' final consumption for the national accounts.
Conducted since	1961	1956/57	1978	1967/68	1958	1958	1953/54

Table A.3 (continued): Household budget surveys in EU-member countries

Countries	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom
Frequency	Data is produced quarterly and annually	Irregular, 2002	Yearly	After 1989 the survey takes place every 5 years	Quarterly	1996, 1999	Annual since 1957
Basic population	All private households living within the national territory.	Private households.	Private households with main residence in the Netherlands, regardless of their nationality.	Private Households in mainland Portugal, Madeira and the Azores.	All private households living in the national territory.	Private households, excluded are households with members aged 74 years or older.	All private households in the national territory except for the following territories: Scilly Islands and the Scottish offshore islands.
Sampling frame	Population register	Central Population register	Geographic Base Register, self-employed from the General Business Register	Master sample based on 1991 Population Census	Population Census with the inclusion of new dwellings	Population register	Census of Population 1991
Sample size	n = 20930	n = 3012	1994: n = 1851	1994: n = 9644	1994: n = 9891	1994: n = 3032	1994: n = 6258
Sample design	Two-staged probability sample	Sample selected randomly but low response rates indicate possible departures from representativity of sample	Two-staged probability sample but "...low response rates indicate possible departures from representativity of sample".	One-staged probability sample	Two-staged probability sample	One-staged probability sample	Two-staged probability sample

Table A.3 (continued): Household budget surveys in EU-member countries

Countries	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom
Sample representativity	At regional level	On national level	The aim is to obtain a nationally representative sample after the weighting.	Self-weighting sample, representative on NUTS II level	Spain	At aggregate regional level (NUTS level 1 and 2)	—
Sampling unit	Dwelling	Head of the household	Address	Dwelling	Dwelling	Individuals	Household
Survey methods	Consumption expenditure approach. <u>Household diary</u> : closed, with division into food and non-food, one diary for the whole household for a period of 7 days and one for the registration of own production and food received from the employer. No diaries for individual household members. <u>Interviews</u> : Two times.	Consumption expenditure approach. <u>Household diary</u> : Open-ended, period of 15 days. Also a diary for pocket-money for household members over 16 years. <u>Interviews</u> : Two, one at the beginning and one at the end of the recording period.	Consumption expenditure approach. <u>Household diary</u> : Three Diaries are used. One for almost all over the year, one for a short but exhaustive reporting period (since 1992 one week) and one for the holidays. <u>Interviews</u> : Several questionnaires had to be answered, e.g. Recruitment Questionnaire, General Data Questionnaire and so forth.	Consumption expenditure approach. <u>Household diary</u> : Open-ended, households are asked to record quantities and the prices actually paid. In 1989-1990 it was kept for 7 days, in the 1994-1995 survey for 14 days <u>Interviews</u> : The households have been visited at least 5 times during the diary period.	Consumer expenditure approach according to COICOP-HBS classification. <u>Household diary</u> : An open-ended diary for one week is completed by the person responsible for running the household. Separate individual diaries for household members over 14 years, to note the expenditures not included in the household diary. One diary for children between 7-13 years (optional). <u>Interviews</u> : Three times during the week.	Consumption expenditure approach. <u>Household diary</u> : Two week recording period, one household diary and voluntary personal diary for each member of the household (food expenditures are not recorded in detail, just as a lump sum) <u>Interviews</u> : One at the beginning of the survey period.	Consumption expenditure approach. <u>Household diary</u> : Each Person aged 16 and older is asked to complete a personal diary of all expenditures during a 14 day period. From 1998/99 survey onward each child aged 7 to 15 has also been asked to keep a simplified diary for the 14 days. <u>Interview</u> : One interview with the head of the household and spouse/ partner. Each person aged 16 or older is asked about their income.

Table A.3 (continued): Household budget surveys in EU-member countries

Countries	Italy	Luxembourg	Netherlands	Portugal	Spain	Sweden	United Kingdom
Survey conduction	Survey conducted during the calendar year	Survey conducted during the calendar year	Survey conducted during the calendar year	Survey conducted during 12 months spread over 2 calendar years	Survey conducted during the calendar year	Survey conducted during 12 months spread over 2 calendar years	Survey conducted during 12 months spread over 2 calendar years
Reference year	1999	1998	1999	January 2000 - January 2001	For the Eurostat tabulation, the data used are basically those from the quarterly continuous survey, for four quarters; where the bulk of households has been in 1998.	May 1999 - April 2000	April 1999-March 200
Forms of dissemination	Data are published in the following publications: <i>Annuario Statistico Italiano</i> (Annual Bulletin, Italy), <i>Compendio Statistico Italiano</i> , <i>I Consumi delle famiglie</i> , <i>Relazione annuale</i> .	Paper publication: 'Enquete Budget des Ménages 1998', published in 2000.	Data from the 1999 HBS were published in the Statistical Bulletin (No 13, 5 April 2001) and in <i>Budget Onderzoek 1999</i> , <i>Kerncijfers</i> (1999 Household Budget Survey Key Data 2001).	The methodology is as well as analyses and results of the data are published.	The statistical institute (INE) publishes a methodological manual for the survey as well as several volumes of results. Advanced quarterly results, definitive quarterly and annual results are published electronically.	Paper publication and the whole publication on the internet.	A report 'Family Spending' is published every year and put on the UK National Statistics web site. Additional tables can be provided by ONS. Anonymised microdata are deposited with the UK's Data Archive.

Table A.4: Household budget surveys in EU-candidate countries ⁵

Countries	Bulgaria	Estonia	Cyprus	Latvia	Lithuania	Hungary	Malta
Name of the survey	Household Budget Survey	Household Budget Survey	Έρευνα Οικογενειακών Προϋπολογισμών	Majsaimniecību budžetu pētījums	Namu ūkiu biudžetu tyrimas	Háztartási költségvetési felvétel	Household Budget Survey
Aim of the survey	Estimation of household income, expenditures, food consumption.	Information about the economic situation of households, calculation of socio-economic indicators, updating the weights for Consumer Price Index (CPI), data for National Accounts (NA) and consumer price index.	Information on the consumption structure for the revision of the weights of CPI.	Information on the household income, expenditure, updating the weights for CPI, data for NA, calculation of poverty indices.	Information on the income and expenditure of the population.	To provide CPI weights, data source of NA household final consumption, poverty research, social indicators based on HBS data.	Updating the weights for CPI, research studies.
Conducted since	1951	1995	1966	09/1995-12/2000	1952	1949	08/1971-07/1972
Frequency	yearly/ continuous	yearly/ continuous	every 5 years	yearly/ continuous	yearly/ continuous	yearly/ continuous	yearly/ continuous

⁵ Tabelle A.4 erarbeitet auf Basis von: Eurostat (2004): Household Budget Survey in the Candidate Countries. Methodological Analysis 2003. Luxembourg: Office for Official Publications of the European Communities.

Table A.4 (continued): Household budget surveys in EU-candidate countries

Countries	Bulgaria	Estonia	Cyprus	Latvia	Lithuania	Hungary	Malta
Basic population	Whole country, all private households. Main exclusion: households living in institutions and foreigners. N = 2.921.887 households (Zensus 2001).	All household members who are living legally and permanently in Estonia. N = 575.296 households (2000).	All private households and household members. Collective or institutional households and foreign households are excluded. N = around 209.000 households.	All households in Latvia. Persons living in institutional households and homeless people are excluded from the current survey. N = 802.848 households (Census 2000).	All private households in the whole country. Collective or institutional households are excluded. Resident foreigner households are included (very rare cases). N = 1.356.800 households (Census 2001).	All Hungarian citizens living in private households in the country. Excluded are persons living in institutions, Hungarian households living abroad, foreign households with permission to reside in Hungary and foreign citizens working in the country.	All private households in the entire national territory. Collective and institutional households were excluded from the survey. N = 127.970 private households.
Sampling frame	10% master sample from the 1992 census.	Population register (minimum 15 years).	List of households from the 1992 census and a supplementary list of newly constructed housing units from the Electricity Authority of Cyprus.	Population register – more than 99% of the total population of Latvia.	Population register.	Updated census data.	Electoral database of Malta – people eligible to vote in Maltese elections.
Sample size	1999: n = 3000 households	2000: n = 10171 households (gross), n = 6256 households (net)	n = 2645 households	1999: n = 3929 households	n = 8250 households	2000: n = 10191 households	n = 6798 households

Table A.4 (continued): Household budget surveys in EU-candidate countries

Countries	Bulgaria	Estonia	Cyprus	Latvia	Lithuania	Hungary	Malta
Sample design	Two-stage random probability selection.	Until 1999: Simple systematic sample design was used to obtain the sample from the Population Register until the year 1999. Since 2000 independent samples are taken from three strata formed of counties on the basis of the size of their population.	Urban areas were stratified into 9 strata. In each area households were selected using simple systematic sampling. For the rural areas two-stage -sampling was used.	Stratified two-stage probability sampling .	Stratified two-stage probability sampling.	Stratified two-stage probability sampling. Rate of selection depends on the size of settlements	Households were first sorted by locality and street, and a systematic random sample was drawn. This method approximates to a proportional stratified random sample.
Sample representativity	n.s.	Very rich households are underrepresented.	No categories underrepresented.	Underrepresented: households of entrepreneurs and self-employed, very rich households.	Underrepresented: very rich households, young single persons, homeless.	Underrepresented: very rich households, very old and young households, households of self-employed, households in the capital, homeless.	n.s.
Sampling unit	Household	Household member	Household, household member	Household	Household	Household	Dwelling

Table A.4 (continued): Household budget surveys in EU-candidate countries

Countries	Bulgaria	Estonia	Cyprus	Latvia	Lithuania	Hungary	Malta
Survey methods	<u>Interviews:</u> Introductory and additional each month. <u>Diaries:</u> One diary filled in by only one person.	<u>Interviews:</u> Preliminary interview before the reference period. <u>Two kinds of Diaries:</u> Food and non-food.	<u>Interviews:</u> Questionnaire face-2-face-interview. <u>Diaries:</u> To be filled in by all household members (min. 15 years old).	<u>Interviews:</u> Preliminary, Final. <u>Diaries:</u> One diary.	<u>Interviews:</u> Several times (at least two) during the reference-period. <u>Diaries:</u> (1) for food, alcohol, tobacco; (2) for non-food goods and services.	<u>Interviews:</u> Initial, at the end of the year. <u>Diaries:</u> One-month diary (divided into two parts, 15-15 days).	<u>Interviews:</u> 4 visits per household. <u>Diaries:</u> Diaries over a 3-week period, diary divided into 5 parts.
Survey conduction	Each month of the year.	Food: half a month. Income, taxes, expenditure: once a month.	<u>Diaries:</u> 14 days. <u>Main questionnaires:</u> data are recorded during the whole year. Recording periods depend on the consumption functions.	Income : the last month. Food : 2 weeks. Non-food, services : once a month.	Income : once a month. Food : 2 weeks. Non-food expenditure : once a month.	a) Income and expenditure recorded in the diary: one month; b) Rare expenditure, annual income: retrospective interview at the end of a calendar year.	Moving, expenses in a 3-week period, income refers to the previous 12 months.
Reference year	n.s.	One month	One year	One month	One month	Calendar year	One year